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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/764,571	01/27/2004	Alain Gauthier	713-1029	9023

22429 7590 05/24/2005

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EXAMINER

REESE, DAVID C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3677

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/764,571

Applicant(s)

GAUTHIER, ALAIN

Examiner

David C. Reese

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment: 4/25/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 January 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed 4/25/2005.

#### *Status of Claims*

- [1] Claims 1-20 are pending.

#### *Drawings*

- [2] The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, in claims 14 and 20, the "four cutting edges 20" must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will

be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

*Specification*

[3] The disclosure was previously objected to for informalities. Applicant has successfully addressed these issues in the amendment filed on 4/25/2005. Accordingly, the objection(s) to the specification been withdrawn, and the abstract entered.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

[4] The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

[5] Claims 14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In the instant claim, the “four cutting edges,” are not shown in the diagrams as well as only briefly disclosed in the specification thus making the claim indefinite.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

[6] The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary

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skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

[7] Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over West et al. US-6,354,779, in view of Hinch, US-5,980,169.

Although the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth 35 U.S.C. 102, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a designer having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains, the invention is not patentable.

As for Claim 1, West et al. teaches of a anchor for friable material, said anchor comprising

a roughly cylindrical body (222 in Fig. 7B)

a drilling portion (below 204 in Fig. 7B) provided, at a free end of the body, with drilling teeth (three teeth below 204 in Fig. 7B),

a bearing flange (212 in Fig. 7B) at the other end of the body;

and an external screw thread (threads between 222 in Fig. 7B) wound around the body (222 in Fig. 7B) in one direction;

the drilling portion (below 204 in Fig. 7B) being configured as a portion of a drill bit, wherein the drill bit portion (below 204 in Fig. 7B) has two helical flutes (204 on the right, and the other on the upper left in Fig. 7B) in the same direction as the external screw thread (between 222 in Fig. 7B), each of said flutes opening onto a flat surface (below 204 on the right, and the other on the left in Fig. 7B) forming the wall of one of two lateral drilling teeth (below and to the right of 204).

The difference between the claim and West et al. is the claim recites: that the flat surface of the flute forms the wall of a central drilling tooth. Hinch discloses a drilling portion similar to that of West et al. In addition, Hinch further teaches of each of said flutes (22) opening onto a flat surface (28) forming the wall of a central drilling tooth (24) and of one of two lateral drilling teeth (38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the disclosures of West et al. and Hinch before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the drilling portion of West et al. to have the flat surface of the flute opening form the wall of a central drilling tooth as in Hinch. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because such a configuration of the drilling portion allows a more concrete engagement of a work piece and thereby allowing a more efficient drilling event.

Re: Claim 3, West et al. teaches of a body that is hollow and pierced with a bore (114 in Fig. 3).

Re: Claim 4, Hinch discloses wherein said drilling portion further comprises two drill bit ribs (23) bordering said flutes (22), each of said ribs forming one of said lateral drilling teeth (38).

Re: Claim 6, West et al. teaches of a body that is hollow and pierced with a bore (114 in Fig. 3).

As for Claim 7, West et al. teaches of an anchor for friable material, said anchor comprising

a shank (203);

a head (212) formed at an upper end of said shank;

a drilling portion (204) formed at a lower end of said shank; and

a plurality of external threads (threads between 222 in Fig. 7B) which helically coil about said shank between said head (212) and said drilling portion (204);

wherein said drilling portion (204) comprises

two helical flutes (204 on the right, and the other on the upper left in Fig. 7B) in the same direction as the external threads (threads between 222 in Fig. 7B),

The difference between the claim and West et al. is the claim recites: of a central drilling tooth having opposing flat surfaces; and each of said flutes ending at one of said flat surfaces of said central drilling tooth.

Hinch discloses a drilling portion similar to that of West et al. In addition, Hinch further teaches of each of said flutes (22) opening onto a flat surface (28) forming the wall of a central drilling tooth (24) and of one of two lateral drilling teeth (38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the disclosures of West et al. and Hinch before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the drilling portion of West et al. to have the flat surface of the flute opening form the wall of a central drilling tooth as in Hinch. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because such a configuration of the drilling portion allows a more concrete engagement of a work piece and thereby allowing a more efficient drilling event.

Re: Claim 8, Hinch discloses wherein said drilling portion further comprises two lateral drilling teeth (38) on opposite sides of said central drilling tooth (24), each of said lateral drilling teeth (38) having a flat surface being an extension of one of the flat surfaces of said central drilling tooth (the right lateral tooth 38 in Fig. 2 is formed from the flat surface extension from a flute that also supplies that of the central drilling tooth 24).

Re: Claim 9, Hinch discloses wherein said drilling portion further comprises two drill bit ribs (23) bordering said flutes (22), each of said ribs (23) forming one of said lateral drilling teeth (38).

Re: Claim 10, Hinch further teaches of a flat surface (before 24 in Fig. 2) of the central drilling tooth (24) extends laterally (to the bottom right in Fig. 2) to define the flat surface of only one of said lateral drilling teeth (38 on the right side of the center drilling tooth), and the rib (30) that forms the other of said lateral drilling teeth (38 on the left side of the center drilling tooth) defines a raised border of said central drilling tooth (24) on said flat surface.

Re: Claim 11, Hinch further teaches wherein each of said flat surfaces of the central drilling tooth extends laterally to define the flat surface of only one of said lateral drilling teeth (the right lateral tooth 38 in Fig. 2 is formed from the flat surface extension from a flute that only supplies that of the central drilling tooth 24).

Re: Claim 12, Hinch further teaches wherein each of said flat surfaces of the central drilling tooth (24) extends downwardly to an pointed end of said central drilling tooth (26) which pointed end is a lowermost point of said anchor.

Re: Claim 13, Hinch further teaches wherein each of said flutes (22) ends abruptly at the respective flat surface of the central drilling tooth (right before 24).

Re: Claim 16, West et al. teaches of a shank that is hollow and pierced with a bore (114 in Fig. 3).

Re: Claim 17, Hinch discloses wherein said drilling portion further comprises two lateral drilling teeth (38) on opposite sides of said central drilling tooth (24), each of said lateral drilling teeth (38) having a flat surface being a continuous extension of one of the flat surfaces of said



central drilling tooth (the right lateral tooth 38 in Fig. 2 is formed from the flat surface extension from a flute that also supplies that of the central drilling tooth 24).

Re: Claim 18, Hinch discloses wherein each of said flat surfaces of the central drilling tooth (above 24) extends downwardly to an pointed end of said central drilling tooth (24) which pointed end is a lowermost point of said anchor (26).

Re: Claim 19, Hinch discloses wherein each of said flutes (22) ends abruptly at the respective flat surface of the central drilling tooth (right before 24).

[8] Claims 2, 5, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over West et al. US-6,354,779, in view of Hinch US-5,980,169, and further in view of Carlson et al, US 4,157,674.

Although the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth 35 U.S.C. 102, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a designer having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains, the invention is not patentable.

As for Claims 2, 5, and 15, West et al. in view of Hinch teaches of claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, and 17-19

The difference between the claims and West et al. in view of Hinch is the claim recites: that the self-drilling anchor possesses a threaded shank portion that extends beyond its flange. Carlson et al. discloses a threaded fastener similar to that of West et al. in view of Hinch. In addition, Carlson et al. further teaches of a threaded shank, a flange, and a threaded shank

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portion that extends beyond its flange. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the disclosures of West et al. in view of Hinch and Carlson et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the flange of West et al. in view of Hinch to include a threaded shank portion beyond its flange, as in Carlson et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because it allows "a second thread adapted to threadingly engage a nut or other threaded member..." as taught by Carlson et al, in part 1, line 17.

West et al. teaches of the above claims.

### *Response to Arguments*

[9] Applicant amendment filed 4/25/2005 regarding rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered. Due to the amendment and remarks to the claims, the prior art fails to further anticipate. Accordingly, the Examiner has withdrawn all previous rejections over West et al.; and West et al. in view of Carlson et al. However, upon further consideration of the amended claims, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of West et al. US-6,354,779, in view of Hinch US-5,980,169 (see above), and then further in view of Carlson et al., US-4,157,674. All arguments are thus moot in reference to the above new art rejection.

### *Conclusion*

[10] Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

[11] Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David C. Reese whose telephone number is (571) 272- 7082. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am - 5:00 pm M-Th, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J.J. Swann can be reached on (571) 272-7075. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sincerely,  
David Reese  
Examiner  
Art Unit 3677

  
ROBERT J. SANDY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER